

All-Canadian University Survey Reveals Students Strongly Oppose Conscription And Favour Pro-American Sentiment

McGill Daily Questionnaire On "Canada And The Next War" Answered By Ten Universities

Editorial Responses from Six Canadian Provinces show trend of Students throughout Nation Today. Divergence of Opinion seen on many points but Main Issues are clear. Definite Attitude in favour of Pan American Policy evident in many sections.

Results of First Canadian University Press Venture Compiled to form Composite Editorial for College Journals throughout Dominion.

"McGILL DAILY"
McGill University, Montreal, Que.

BEFORE analyzing the question of Canada's relationship to the British Empire and the rest of the world in the event of a war let us consider the facts as they exist today. In Geneva, before the League of Nations the Prime Minister said "The Canadian Parliament reserves the right to declare, in the light of all the circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged". On September 30th it was announced that the government was spending a third of a million dollars on an air base at Jericho Beach on the west coast. On October 1st, there were rumours to the effect that Canada would be asked to assist the United Kingdom in her defence plans. This was flatly denied by the Prime Minister on November 5th. However, Baldwin announced just one week later that the Dominions and particularly Canada were being asked to help Britain meet its rearmament plans, and to take its place in an Imperial defence policy. Within three days it was announced that air bases were to be constructed at Yarmouth and Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the same week saw the announcement that a naval magazine was to be built at Es-

"THE WESTERN GAZETTE"
The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario

Mark Twain once said that everybody talks about the weather but no one does anything about it. The question of war is universally discussed, but like the weather people seem to think that it can be nothing more than a subject for conversation. This attitude of disillusion is quite apparent among undergraduates who find it hard to explain away the harsh realities of Ethiopia and Spain. Again, while they are convinced of the downright iniquity of war, as perhaps no other generation of students has been, they would undoubtedly despite their somewhat hollowly-expressed pacifist opinions, be found enlisting if Canada were to become involved in a war, even though the theatre of war were in Europe. It is apparent that you can no more make men pacifists by preaching the terror of war than you can make them righteous by preaching the horrors of hell.

While convinced of the possibility of war, undergraduates generally have no clear-cut opinions concerning the policy Canada ought to follow with a view to averting it or preparing to meet it. Most seem content to be guided by events as they come; they would have Canada sit tight and not commit herself in any direction. The variety of individual opinion with its general lack of definiteness, as well as the fatalistic attitude prevalent toward war and peace, all indicate that there would be little

"THE BRUNSWICKIAN"
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 8.—The critical situation in Europe at the present time brings home to the students of this college a vital series of questions. What should Canada's attitude be in the event of the empire becoming involved in another world struggle? What will be the personal attitude of each student? The opinion of this paper on various questions relevant to the main issues is presented as the opinion of the paper and one which each individual may and will check with his own but from intimate contact with the student editors feel that a majority of those now at U.N.B. will stand together in favor of Canada's entry into another war only if Britain is attacked or she enters because one of her treaty-bound allies France or Belgium or where Britain defends sanctity of the League of Nations in a case where Britain's own personal interests do not appear to be in the motivating influence. In a case where Britain was using the League as a cloak for protection of British foreign interests or in a case where Britain entered as the second link in a chain of treaties—say Russia were attacked France were drawn in and Britain entered because of the French treaty—they would not support Canada's participation. The majority of students

Are We Committed?

In view of all these facts and in view of the lack of announced policy on the part of Mr. King one is led to suspect that Canada has some definite understanding with Great Britain concerning Canada's part in a future war.

We feel that the Canadian people should be informed of the commitments of our Government. We, the students, feel that some definition of policy

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Extracts Indicate Special Opinions, Change Of Views

Some Particular Points Stressed — Unexpected Attitudes Of Several Universities

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY: "Canada (should) pursue a policy of North American isolationism, shunning Imperial defense schemes, and aligning herself in economic and foreign policy with countries of the Western Hemisphere." This is a swing away from what is usually considered to be the Maritimes' pro-British sentiment.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY: "Most (of the men on this campus) believe in the divine right of the Canadian government to conscript." An opinion certainly not held by other colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: "The fact that Canada has a comparatively small population as compared to the geographic size of the country would make the maintenance of an adequate defense scheme impossible. At the present rate it would seem that nothing could be done along these lines." This represents a general summary of the case.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: "What (Canada) should do is educate the population of the Pacific Coast in proper behavior in case of attack." A concrete suggestion that would ease to some extent tension on the West Coast, which it is felt will be the "Belgium" of an oriental war.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: "It appears to us that Canada could help her allies (in the next war) more by producing for them large supplies of wheat, mineral products,

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"THE SILHOUETTE"
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

Results of War Questionnaire

Total Answered: 275. Male: 178. Female: 97. Canadian: 255. Others: 20.

The first of the two figures for each item represents the position of the men students; the second, that of the women.

A. Do you believe there will always be wars? Yes, 77—28. No, 85—45. Uncertain, 10—6.

B. I will support the Canadian Government in any war which she may declare: 6—2.

I will support the Canadian Government in certain wars which I believe to be justifiable: 98—50.

I will not support my government in any war: 59—30. Indecisive, 8—3.

C. I believe war to be justifiable for Canada when Canada is invaded: 106—54.

When Canadian life and property are endangered abroad: 31—21.

When Great Britain is invaded: 43—23.

When Great Britain declares any war: 7—5.

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"THE ARGOSY WEEKLY"
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

If Britain was really hard put to it, the rest of the campus would probably fight in an European war backed by the Canadian government. Most of them believe in the divine right of the Canadian government to conscript. However, if the government declared radically unjust war, this campus would actively oppose conscription.

The attitude towards Canada's war policy is split, with the accent on pro-League of Nations, with pro-American following.

Canada has no adequate defense

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"THE GATEWAY"
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

The attitude of Canadian youth and particularly the University youth is very definitely against Canada entering any war under any circumstances. The reasons for this are varied but are in the main due to the wide knowledge of the horrors of the last war.

However, forced to fight by circumstances beyond its control Canadian youth would enter an armed conflict just as they did in 1914. This statement should be made with qualifications.

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"CANADA AND THE NEXT WAR"

A Composite Editorial

(Ed. Note: The "Daily" has attempted to review the ten contributed editorials and to present the prevalent views in this composite editorial representing Canadian student opinion on war and peace.)

A comprehensive survey of a Canadian student opinion indicates an awakened consciousness throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion concerning the issues of war and peace. Thought and opinions on the subject are not completely crystallized; nor do Canadian students speak with one voice. None the less there is striking uniformity along basic lines—best characterized by general tendencies or leanings towards a few central ideas.

These are:—

An almost complete censure of conscription and indications that it would be actively opposed. Only in one or two conservative areas was this statement belied.

A definite support of a Pan American Union.

More strongly than any other view undergraduate opinion throughout Canada suggests that, while American support of Canada in case of an emergency is essential and invaluable for our safety, this support would not be fully forthcoming if we were en-

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Fruit Of Carefully Planned Questions First Seen Today

Many Letters And Messages Required To Complete Special Daily

This Daily is the culmination of six weeks' work involving several dozen letters and numerous telegrams. The results published were made possible through the cooperation of the periodicals whose editorials appear elsewhere on this page. All in all seventeen University publications were approached and asked to contribute. Of these seventeen colleges located in eight different provinces, ten have helped produce this National consensus of opinion.

The following questionnaire was sent to each with a request for an editorial combining answers to the questions submitted. These editorials are appearing in each of the original papers this week together with certain other of the contributions and the composite editorial. This is the questionnaire sent out:

November 9th, 1936.

The subject of the symposium of the Canadian University Press for deadline December 7th is "Canada and the next War".

Under what circumstances would the men of your Campus fight in a European war backed by the Canadian Government?

Would they actively oppose conscription?

What is the attitude of your Campus towards Canada's war policy? Should it be isolationist? pro-League of Nations? pro-American? pro-British Empire?

Do you believe Canada has an adequate defense scheme? If not, what should be done?

Do you think we should rely on the U.S.A. and Great Britain for protection?

If you are in favor of following a League of Nations or British foreign policy, do you think we have adequate

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"THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE"
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

A Student's Resolution For 1937

WHEREAS Canada is first of all a North American country divorced in interest from a turbulent Europe; Whereas the material cost of remaining out of war cannot possibly be as great as the cost of participating; Whereas the cost of being conquered is probably not as great as the cost of resisting conquest;

Whereas it is possible for Canada to remain passive and pacific, relying on the Monroe Doctrine to protect us from invasion;

Whereas Canadians love peace and recognize the futility of war;

THEREFORE THEN LET IT BE RESOLVED:

THAT Canada pursue a policy of North American isolationism, shunning Imperial defense schemes, and aligning herself in economic and

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"THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL"
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

OPINION on conscription would probably vary in accordance with the urgency of the situation. Here, again, I don't think any revolutionary ideas, nationalist or ultra-liberal, would be manifest.

There is little or no attitude toward Canada's war policy on this campus. Most of us would be surprised to learn that Canada has a war policy. The majority without undue meditation on the question would probably like to see Canada retain the pomp and circumstance of empire together with the economic advantages. The feeling, now half formed, would probably blossom out in the event of trouble as pro-British.

However, the opinion here seems to be that during recent months it has been conclusively shown that the strength of a nation's voice in the

League is determined by the amount of physical punch that nation has to back it up. As long as this not very revolutionary method of discussing international problems is adhered to it is doubtful whether it would make much difference to the course of world events if Canada attended Assembly meetings with a delegation 1000 strong.

While the present constitution of the British Empire is new, with the question of the relation between British Parliament, the King and the Dominions still to be tested, it is easy to suggest that Canada is not doing all she might in contributing to Empire defence. Last year she was spending less per capita on defence than any other dominion. It is doubtful whether much adverse criticism would be aroused here if Parliament determined on a more aggressive program in this direction.

"THE VARSITY"
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

It Won't Be Long Now

EVER since the last war the question has been asked—will there be another world war? Affirmative answers have been conjectured in the past but conjecture is hardly necessary now. Those in the saddle in Germany, Italy and Japan are becoming impatient. The question now is—when does the war start? Britain and France and Russia are rushing naval forces to the Spanish front to join those of Italy and Germany which have been "onlookers" since the difficulties arose. Germany and Japan have signed a solemn pact against communism. Nearly all countries of the world have increased their armaments in the past few years. Hitherto the dynamite has been ever-present but the spark was lacking. It would appear that this little detail is being attended to by the ever-obliging Spaniards. The next war is almost upon us. Can Canada keep out of it?

Collective Security

THE problem is inextricably tied up with Canada's attitude to both the League of Nations and to the United States, as well as to the Empire. As

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"THE UBYSEY"
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

THE British Columbia coast most probably regards the question of Canada and the next war in a more personal light than any other part of the Dominion. This is due to the possibility of an American-Japanese war, a remote possibility certainly but nevertheless one that should be considered. In such a war British Columbia would be the obvious Belgium through which Japan would attack the States. The United States and Great Britain would undoubtedly protect the rest of the Dominion adequately but the Pacific Coast as the battlefield would inevitably suffer disastrously.

Because of this remote possibility of an American-Japanese war we believe that the Canadian Pacific Coast hasn't an adequate defense scheme. It is here that the Department of National Defence should concentrate its activities. There certainly should be better arterial roads to communicate with the northern part of the coast. Military units should be increased and given more up to date equipment. A small out adequate cruiser squadron which would be capable of assuming a defensive while its exact whereabouts were unknown is necessary. Such a squadron could, however, be provided by the United States. What the Canadian should do is educate the population of the Pacific Coast in proper behavior in case of sudden attack. Similar schemes of war education are being carried out in Great Britain today.

If any part of Canada is attacked by a foreign power the United States would protect her. We believe that this would be the case even if they were not pledged to do so by the Monroe doctrine because for the sake of her own safety the United States could not allow a belligerent nation to assume control of the Dominion. If Canada is a party to British War the United States might remain neutral but most probably would

eventually be drawn into the conflict as she was in the Great War.

We are not in favor of following either a League of Nations policy or a British foreign policy unreservedly. The former does not seem to carry much weight with the majority of foreign nations and we do not have enough voice in the forming of the latter.

Canada undoubtedly has not an adequate military force to back any international obligations however her supplies of wheat and mineral resources make her a power to be reckoned with in case of war.

Theoretically the majority of students on the B.C. campus with Canada's foreign policy to be one of isolation. However, realizing that such a policy is not altogether practical in the modern world they are divided on the question of being either pro-American or pro-British. From a purely practical viewpoint the pro-American seems to be the most reasonable alliance but from sentimental reasons the majority on this campus favor a pro-British policy. They do not however carry this attitude so far as to proclaim themselves ready to go to war in order to help Great Britain in any eventuality. Most of the men on this campus believe that they would not under any condition fight in a European war if the safety of Canada itself was not involved. In any case they claim that they would not approve of conscription.

A foreign war seems to be almost inevitable in the near future and Canada would find it difficult to remain completely neutral. In such a war however it appears to us that Canada could help her allies more by producing for them large supplies of wheat, mineral products and lumber than by sending armies into the field. A war on Canadian soil seems at the present to be very improbable and in such a war there is no doubt but that Canada would be found to be woefully unprepared.

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Montreal, Tuesday, December 15, 1936
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Our Intercollegiate Venture

TODAY the Daily presents the first of what we hope will be a series of Canadian student answers to questions on National affairs which are of interest to University people.

We feel that the various students' publications of the Dominion of Canada could be of far greater force in formulating public opinion if concentrated effort could be co-ordinated. In order to make this venture as representative as possible we have asked seventeen Canadian Universities to participate. These Universities are located in eight of the Provinces of Canada. We have received replies from ten. In each case we have asked the contributors to answer our questionnaire in the form of an editorial, which they would be willing to print in their own publication. In this way it is hoped to get the views of the college editors across Canada. At first we had planned to submit questionnaires which would be answered by the students themselves, but in the light of the experience on our own campus and on other campuses where we have had occasion to discuss the matter, it was found that a popular questionnaire was not a success. It was unsuccessful because it was only answered by the people vitally interested in the question at hand; the result being too unbalanced to consider. In several cases it was found that the ballot boxes were stuffed by people, hoping for various reasons to swing the results in a certain direction.

We felt that a far truer picture would be presented if the various editors gave their editorial opinion on the subject. The editor of a college paper is in a position to survey college opinion and to make conclusive decisions. He is in a position to enunciate these opinions and to present them to the public. It is our view that the opinion of the college editor, while it may not be the majority opinion on any specific campus, represents the opinion that matters. It is the opinion of the thinking minority which acts as a yeast amongst the unthinking college majority. We feel that in getting the opinions of the editors of the various college papers we are getting the worthwhile views of the Canadian students.

The Daily has considered the editorials submitted and after careful analysis has written a composite editorial, which may be found elsewhere in this issue. This composite editorial contains a consensus of opinion. However, all editors are mortal, and we may have misinterpreted some of the submitted material. In order to permit each to draw his own conclusions we have published the complete editorials sent by the various colleges. By a perusal of these contributions one may draw his own conclusions.

We hope to submit further questions for the consideration of the various Canadian University editors. We have just completed our first effort and have received many useful suggestions from the contributors to the scheme. We will welcome any further suggestions both from the contributors and from the students of this and other Canadian colleges. We feel that we are tapping a source of information which has lain dormant, but which should not be overlooked as it is one which may have effect today or tomorrow—but will ultimately be a determining factor in the Canadian outlook.

It is hoped that this cooperative venture will develop into something more than a mere survey of opinion. Already we have a working agreement with the 'Varsity' of the University of Toronto by which we exchange any news of value in time to publish it before the regular newspapers manage to pick it up. We have also exchanged or are exchanging features with the 'Sheaf' of the University of Alberta and the 'Dalhousie Gazette' of Halifax. We feel that this is merely the beginning of a much wider exchange of features—in fact we can see the day when the Canadian University Press has its own syndicated features. We see no reason why outstanding authorities at different colleges could not be asked to write leading articles on questions of importance. We, of the University world have a great opportunity to present accurate and high grade information to an intelligent public. We feel that by dissemination of material through the col-

lege press much may be done to shape public opinion.

The Daily wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have taken the time and trouble to help make this issue possible. We hope that we will be able to call upon you again. You are, we feel, rendering a distinct service to the development of ideas amongst Canadian students. If there is one thing which Canadian Students need today is a broad point of view—sadly we see the rising provincialism of the various parts of the country. We feel that university people are the ones in a position to take the van in promoting a wider and healthier point of view. Let us each consider ourselves, our city, our province and our country in the correct perspective of the world community.

Cosmopolitana

By Observer

Parliament Considers Foreign Policy

WHEN Parliament gathers at Ottawa next month, the most important question up for debate will undoubtedly be the foreign policy which Canada should pursue in the coming months. No similar debate since the war will be followed with greater interest. In the past months developments in the international situation have been so swift and startling as to stir up thought and concern among the most complacent. The Prime Minister's address at Geneva, his subsequent discussions with the Committee for Imperial Defence at London, the announcements made by the Dept. of Defence at Ottawa, about the program for mechanizing the army, the rumors about a vast increased military budget for Canada in 1937—all these have finally convinced Canadians that there is a definite stake in the present European crisis. The coming debate will be followed with all the more interest because of the reticence and secrecy of the Prime Minister, who evidently is a staunch adherent of the good old principle that what the people doesn't know about foreign policy doesn't hurt it.

Prof. H. N. Fieldhouse's Views

BECAUSE of the strong interest everywhere manifested in the problem of foreign policy the address delivered by Prof. H. N. Fieldhouse before the Canadian Club and the interview granted to the Daily were read with keen interest by many. Prof. Fieldhouse would seem to be a member of the "Si vis pacem para bellum" school of thought, which is today calling both in England and Canada for a program of rapid re-armament. Thus he pointed out that "British Democracy chronically refuses to prepare for war in time of peace" . . . and as a result of her weakness she has "frequently taken a firm stand only to back down when matters really came to a crisis." The Professor in his Daily interview, expanded on his views by assailing "bellicose pacifists" who take the paradoxical stand of "both urging Britain to make a stand for peace and at the same time condemning her re-armament programme which is the only means by which Britain can enforce her views." Thus Professor Fieldhouse took the stand that the best way to aid world peace would be to bend all our energies towards the fulfillment of the Government's re-armament program. Above all we must avoid what he calls a "humanitarian liberal" attitude.

This argument is ostensibly a very strong one. In England it has been the trump card of the National government. It has served to convince not only the Conservative members but also many leading figures in the Labour Party which has been traditionally opposed to armaments. It bases itself on this one axiom: That the British government has done all it possibly can to make a success of the collective system and the League of Nations. Once this is accepted then the other follows too; for if the efforts of the National Government have been unavailing it can be due only to its weakness. But are we to accept the above statement as axiomatic? It might be better not to move quite so rashly here even if we know a great deal about the international situation and about the history of British policy.

Who Threatens World Peace?

THIS great danger to world peace today comes from the revisionist ambitions of a group of Fascist dictatorships who are bent on conquering new territories and achieving a new partition of the colonies of the world—no matter what suffering their greed will bring both to their own peoples and to the peoples of the whole world. The present war-danger comes from no other source. The United States has come from no other source. Russia, recently expressed her pacific intentions; Russia, recently expressed her desire to attack no-one, and has offered pacts of non-aggression to all the Powers. The war-danger therefore comes from Italy, Germany and Japan. This Professor Fieldhouse realizes and he goes on to correctly point out that the "real danger to European peace comes not from the dictatorship that sits at Rome, but from the Berlin dictatorship."

The question then arises: Just what has been the policy of the National Government towards these aggressive Powers? Has it been one of seeking to curb their plans for aggression and of striving by might and main to strengthen the League of Nations against all those who would start a new 1914? Or has it rather been a policy of giving aid and comfort to just these aggressors who today threaten world peace more than ever before?

Aid And Comfort . . .

THE first serious threat to peace came in 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria and subsequently followed up by capturing Shanghai. What position did the National government take up at that time? Did they join in with the Government of the United States which was anxious to stop Japanese aggression? Did they take up the offer of American co-operation with the League? Instead of this, out of selfish and partisan interest they pursued a do-nothing policy of capitulation which made the League "lose face" before Japan. This was the policy of the government towards one of the three major aggressor powers.

What of the government's policy towards Germany, which is deemed by Prof. Fieldhouse to be the major threat to European peace. A closer analysis of the government's German policy reveals two truths: First that German re-armament would have been impossible without loans of hundreds of millions of dollars by the Bank of England, and with-out the sale of millions of dollars of armaments by

super-patriotic British firms such as Vickers Armstrong. The British financiers who had rigorously insisted on their pound of flesh as long as the democratic and peaceful Weimar Republic existed adopted a very different attitude towards the sabre-rattling Nazi regime. Interest payments on debts were no longer enforced. The Nazis could never have obtained billions of dollars of raw materials without getting—in the words of the London stock exchange Gazette—"London to act as a clearing house for payments." A very curious policy this—first advancing loans to Germany to speed her war preparations—and then croaking that because of the menace of Germany it is necessary for England to re-arm.

Support to Nazi Policies

THE second truth revealed by an analysis of the policy towards Germany is this: the Nazi Government could never have been successful in its series of bold coups—each more audacious than the last—without the support—now passive now active—of the National Government. The Baldwin-dominated government has successively permitted Hitler to tear up all the provisions of the Versailles Treaty—except of course the clauses referring to colonies. Remember the Anglo-German Naval agreement of 1935 which permitted an increase in the German Navy to 35% that of the entire British Navy. Those who attack France's later non-cooperative attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis will please note that it was just this action of the British Government which threw France into the arms of Mussolini. Who then will make Italy alone share the blame for the Italo-Ethiopian affair? Does not the blame also lie farther west?

Remember too the tacit support given to the Nazis in the political crisis resulting from the invasion of the Rhineland last March. What was the role of the National Government then? Despite the lip service so frequently offered to the ideals of the League, the National Government did all in its power at that time to curb those countries such as France and the smaller powers who wanted to apply sanctions against Germany. And when Germany smashed Locarno and offered the notorious 25 year "peace" pact, the government sang a paean of praise to the peaceful intentions of Hitler. Was it not clear that this peace pact was in reality a scheme for localizing war so that Hitler could devour one country at a time; was it not clear that Hitler expressly omitted certain friendly countries in his "peace" pact?

The German Menace

THUS has been the British policy towards Germany up to and including the present day. Far from being a policy of strengthening the League of Nations and collective security against those countries such as Germany who refuse point blank to renounce war as an instrument of national policy—as Prof. Fieldhouse would have us believe—it has actually been a policy of bolstering German prestige and giving it those diplomatic victories essential to its tottering domestic economies. A very curious policy this—first aiding Germany to gain diplomatic victories over the League of Nations—and then croaking because of the "German menace" it is necessary for Britain to re-arm.

Non-Intervention Fiasco

IN order to further understand the menace that the policy pursued by the present government represents to world peace—we may examine its attitude in Europe's latest political crisis. It is agreed on all sides that intervention in the Spanish civil war represents a most serious threat to European Peace. This view has also been expressed by the government. One would think then that its role in the London non-intervention committee would have been to back up all practical proposals for stopping the export of arms to Spain. But when at the very outset it was proposed that neutral investigators should be stationed at all frontiers, Lord Plymouth shelved this proposal. The National Government did not want to offend Hitler and Mussolini. When arms poured ceaselessly into Spain from Portugal—a country considerably under the influence of Britain, the government refused to support the practical proposal that guards should be placed at its borders. The non-intervention committee was transformed into a committee to whitewash intervention in Spain. The British policy in the Spanish crisis has again revealed itself to be a policy of giving aid and comfort to the Fascist aggressor powers.

An Anti-League Policy

HERE then is the "innocent" government which has all these years been striving to strengthen the League of Nations as a bulwark against all aggressors. It is a government which has pursued the double-faced policy of strengthening the hand of aggressors, and then calling for a huge military budget in order to combat just these same aggressors. The argument of Prof. Fieldhouse that the government needs a huge army, navy and air-force in order to stand for collective security and the League of Nations now takes on a somewhat different colouring. Is it not true that the government finds this rearmament programme necessary precisely because it has not consistently stood for collective security and the League? Collective Security was not meant to be a hand-mate of a Preparedness Policy. It was meant as an alternative to it. Furthermore—what guarantee have we now that the new night of the National Government will not be used as in the past? What guarantee have we that its policy will now become one which has the interest of peace at heart and is not motivated by partisan and selfish class considerations?

The Canadian View-Point

WE will do well therefore to consider with great caution all proposals to line up Canadians behind the re-armament proposal of the present British Government—no matter from what sources they come. This caution will not be at all dictated by a distrust of the British people or the other peoples in the Empire who are just as concerned about staying out of war as we Canadians are. But it will be motivated by a distrust of the foreign policy of the present government. That is all the more in place since the same distrust is shared by wide sections of the English people. The eleven and a half million ballots which were cast in the Peace Plebiscite last year (a plebiscite which was strenuously opposed by the government) were not for a policy of capitulation to the aggressor such as pursued by the present government. The huge majority was given to the government last year at a time when it seemed to be adopting a policy of strengthening the League and Collective Security. The moral of the whole argument therefore is just this. In the coming months the Canadian Government is going to make decisions of very great importance. Let us all be on guard and watch developments most carefully.

Senior Hockeyists Seek Revenge Against Ottawa

TOMORROW night Coach Bobby Bell's Red Band will take the ice in an attempt to avenge their last defeat at the hands of the Ottawa Senators. It is their last home game in the Senior Group until the New Year. The last time these two teams met, Ottawa came out on top breaking McGill's undefeated record, but judging from the recent play shown by the Senators, the outcome tomorrow night should be different.

Also there is a strong possibility that Ian Craig and Ronnie Perowne, stars of the Junior squad will see action in the tilt. In the last Senior game Curly McNally was brought up, but he will not be used again because if he were he would become ineligible for Junior company. Dr. Bell seems to be following in the footsteps of Dave Campbell, coach of the Vics, who has started bringing up Juniors for a game and then putting them back with the Junior team.

However, if another parallelism may be drawn, this may not be the case with Craig and Perowne. It was through injuries that they got their chance with the Senior football team and they are getting a chance in senior hockey because of the same thing. Also McNally may be brought up permanently since he showed promise in the one Senior game in which he played.

Perowne's opportunity is almost an exact parallel to the one he got during the football season when Russ McConnell was injured. It now appears that McConnell is out for the whole season since he is still bothered with water on his knee. In all probability he will be out for the whole season which is a blow to the team.

International Loop Opens

The I.H.L. opens Thursday night at Toronto when the Princeton 'Tiger' attempts to mail the Varsity Blueboys. This is an innovation in collegiate sport circles being the first time that an international loop of any kind has been run. The local opening of this league is scheduled for Friday night when the U. of M. sextette entertains McGill at the Forum. This should result in a Red victory since the French Collegians are only in the Intermediate group and furthermore were taken into camp by our own Intermediate team, but you never can tell.

Of the American college teams entered, Coach Bobby Bell fears the Harvard squad the most. And well he might, since it was Harvard that handed McGill one of the worst beatings they ever absorbed last season. The other colleges south of the border that are entering teams are Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale. This makes an eight team league with each team playing the other once, except for home and home series among teams on the same side of the line. This means that American teams play other American colleges twice, but Canadian colleges only once and vice-versa.

Senior Schedule To Jan. 16
Dec. 18: I.H.L.—McGill at U. of M. (Forum)

Victorias.
Jan. 16: Sen. Group—McGill at Ottawa.

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Larrett Smith, Edmond H. Zerna
H. Weir Davis

Dec. 10: Sen. Group—McGill at Quebec.

Jan. 7: I.H.L.—McGill at Yale (New Haven, Conn.)

Jan. 9: I.H.L.—McGill at Princeton (Princeton, N.J.)

Jan. 13: Sen. Group—McGill vs.

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THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

announces

THE EXCHANGE OF UNDERGRADUATES PLAN for the selection of FEDERATION SCHOLARS

Eligibility—

Any bona fide student, male or female, who has completed the equivalent of two years of university work, may apply for a scholarship, which may be granted only if the candidate undertakes to return to his own university at the expiration of the scholarship year.

Conditions of Exchange—

Exchange is permitted only between different "Divisions". The following are the Divisions:

- Division 1. The university of British Columbia.
- Division 2. The universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- Division 3. The universities of Ontario and Quebec.
- Division 4. The universities of the Maritime Provinces.

Application—

Application must be made to the President of the local Students' Council or to the N.F.C.U.S. representative before March 1st, 1937.

Terms of Acceptance—

When accepted, the successful candidates will be permitted to take the following year's work at the "exchange" university without paying tuition fees or Students' Council fees.

For Further Information See Local N.F.C.U.S. Representative

or write

PERCY G. DAVIES, Secretary-Treasurer

The National Federation of Canadian University Students

DRAWER 6, CLYDE, ALBERTA

French Plays Set For Start Tonight In Moyse Hall

Successful Final Dress Rehearsal Held Last Night

OWEN IN PLAY

Colorful Costumes One of Main Features in Comedy

WE have had good dress rehearsals before for the French plays, but never a better one than that," declared George Owen at the conclusion of last night's finishing touches to "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and "A Louer, Meuble," which will be presented to-night in Moyse Hall at 8.15 p.m. Admission is free.

Professor du Roure, superintending rehearsals for the first time, suggested some additional comic touches, which he hopes will add considerably to the swift and rollicking movement of the play.

Jean Dupuis, well known as a comedy character in many dramatic presentations on the campus, plays his first role here in his native tongue. Something of an art exhibition will be presented on the stage as well, for Edith Cox has produced a portrait of Peter Kingston for the purposes of the plot.

Colourful Costumes

George Owen, mainstay of the French plays for the past four years, satisfied the onlookers last night that a lapse of time has added much to his best role. Those few who saw it before will see the change in his, as well as in Fraser Macquodale's interpretation.

Colourful costuming is one of the main features of the Molliere comedy, and Bunty Croyn has come from the Players' Club to handle this department. The leads, romantic interest, and pages all contribute their share in gay and light costumes.

Varied Discussion Indicates Desire For Universal Peace

THE editorials on student opinion concerning Canada's peace policy appearing in today's Daily represents a significant contribution to student thought on this question, according to a statement issued last night by Bernard Muller, General Secretary of the Quebec Student Peace Council. The cross-Canada discussion is hailed as indicating a more serious attitude on the part of Canadian students. The statement goes on to point to the achievement of the National S.P.M. in stirring up thought on the matter. The statement follows:

"In the name of the Quebec Student Peace Council and of the whole movement in the High Schools and Colleges of Quebec, I greet this special issue of the Daily dedicated to a discussion of a sound Peace Policy for Canada. This I take it, is the first time such a large scale effort has been made to gauge the student editorial opinion in each of the Universities. Such a project is all the more appropriate at this time when the role that Canada should play in world affairs is being discussed more fervently than ever since the War.

TO AWAKEN STUDENTS

There are some cynics who will of course point to the differences of opinion and the clash of ideals to be found in the articles submitted. 'This lack of unanimity,' they will say, 'proves that concerted action for peace is impossible.' We in the S.P.M. believe that at the present stage such disagreement is a healthy indication. Out of this discussion and similar discussion in all Canadian Universities there will eventually come clarity, and an understanding how best to react to the danger of war. The main task at the present moment is to awaken students to the importance of these issues.

"The Student Peace Movement has since its formation taken the stand that matters of foreign policy are of concern to all people and not merely to the Cabinet Ministers and the representatives at Ottawa. In all its activities, including the National Bulletins sent out from McGill, it has had this one purpose in mind—the formation of an intelligent student opinion on Foreign policy.

"The present project initiated by the Managing board of the Daily is a new step towards this goal. A well informed student opinion is our best guarantee that government policy will not be motivated by selfish or partisan interests, and that it will serve the best interests of Canada and World Peace."

NOTICES

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

To be held today in the Social Research Building, 3469 University St. at 8 p.m. Speaker: Dean Fleming of the Medical Faculty. Topic: Public Health and Sociology. All interested are cordially invited to attend. It is pointed out to be the last meeting before the Midterms, and it is considered to be a timely topic.

BRIDGE CLUB

The last meeting of the year will be held tonight at 7.45, in the Union Reading Room.

GERMAN CLUB

There will be a carol practice for the German Club Christmas Evening at 7.45, until 8.30 in the Ball Room of the Union tonight. Will everyone interested please make it a point to be there as this is the last practice.

MEN'S GLEE CLUB

There will be a practice for the concert at Knowlton tonight at 7.15 in the union ballroom. All are requested to bring their music.

CONSERVATORIUM CLUB CHRISTMAS DANCE

The Executive of the Conservatorium Club has issued invitations to all members for an informal Christmas dance, preceded by a short musical program, to be held in the R.V.C. Common Room on Friday evening, December 18 at 8.15. H. Hershorn's orchestra will play for dancing. Members may pur-

"Is Fascist Or Red Real Menace To Democracy?"

THE Black and Red Revue, or, 'Blackie' Fascism or 'Red' Communism the more dastardly villain seeking the fair hand of Miss Canadian Democracy? is the millerdrummer to be re-Hearsted at the Mock Parliament in the McGill Union tomorrow at 8.15 p.m. Under the impartial eye of Speaker Kelloway, pleas will be made for and against the topic, "Resolved that Fascism, not Communism, is the great threat to Canadian Democracy."

The Right Honourable Thomas Lamont, who hails from Ballymena, Ireland, will be Prime Minister and star of the forthcoming production. Interviewed by the Daily in his luxurious capitalist mansion on McTavish street, Mister Lamont stated: "Communism is no longer a menace; it is a laughing stock, and stocks mean securities. The comic Communist has replaced the comic Irishman on the stage; he appears as the man who has sworn never to shave or take a bath till he has killed a man who wears a stove-pipe hat."

Red And Black Shirts

The Honourable Edmund Gordon, who plays second to Premier Lamont's Irish fiddle, declared: "The chief difference between a Communist and a Fascist is that the former wears a red shirt outside his trousers and carries a bomb, while the latter wears a black shirt tucked inside his breeches and carries a bottle of castor oil. You may easily perceive which is the more dangerous. There is really nothing about either of them to get shirty over."

The Honourable Hamilton Hays and the Honourable Edmund Gordon, who will defend 'Blackie' Fascism before the House tomorrow night, were attending a secret meeting of the Fascist organization, and their voices were too weak from shouting 'Heil Hitler' and 'Viva Mussolini' to issue a statement.

ROME, ITALY. — Mussolini coyly declined to comment publicly on the forthcoming Parliament, but it is understood by Signor Lotta Bulloni, the Daily cor-

Medicos Strong In Class Basketball

MED V. nosed out Com. I last Friday afternoon by the score of 18-10. At the same time Med. I were trimming Arts III to the tune of 38-10. Both these games took place at the Montreal High. Yesterday afternoon at the same place Com. I downed Arts I 10-11. The Med. V - Com. II game was an even tussle all the way through with the Meds only pulling ahead at the last. Laddy was the star for the Doctors while O'Donnell lead the Businessmen. The line-up for the game was as follows: Med. V: Kane, Rothwell, Laddy, Pinlay, Higgins, Wood, Dupon; for Com. II: Fullerton, Teifer, Sutherland, Williams, O'Donnell.

The Second year Doctors went to town with the Arts Juniors in the second game, with Elgoin leading them in the scoring column. Guadagni was best for the Artsmen but they were unable to stem the Doctors onslaught and the Meds were in no danger from half-time on. The line-up was as follows: Arts III: D. Fraser, Merrifield, Metrakos, Graves, Guadagni Barker, Townsend, Rucker, Argo, Straub, Ronpaldi, Larkin, Elgoin, Schuster, Aschman.

respondent, that he has sent the negative speakers his best wishes and a couple of Fascist clubs, carved from Ethiopian ebony.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. — Interrogated on the subject of the McGill Mock Parliament, Stalin continued stallin'. The Cheka, however, are reported to be shipping Moscow gold to Montreal on the S.S. Trotsky, to bribe McGill students to join the Government. McGill men desiring a little spare cash for the Arts Informal are hereby informed that the Bolsheviks are Lenin money.

R.V.C. Librarian Discusses Plans For New Section

MISS ELIZABETH POWER, librarian of the R.V.C. library, looked up from her book and asked what she could do for us. "Any news for the Daily?" was the answer, given in a hoarse whisper. In order to avoid disturbing the earnest workers Miss Power waited until she was outside the library door before answering. "I can tell you this," she said, "R.V.C. has been given a new kind of Bookshelf. Then she proceeded to explain more fully.

In the well-known, comfortable Browning Room a new bookcase has been set up. There, instead of the usual books necessary for the courses, are some of the latest fiction, travel and biography. These books may be taken out by all women students, and include such popular works as Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With The Wind", Dorothy Brande's "Wake Up And Live", "Inside Europe" by John Gunther, "Henrietta Maria" by Carola Oman and many others. It is planned to run this addition to the library on the same system as that of the Carnegie Room with, perhaps, a student in charge to take note of who removes the books and whether or not they are returned at the end of one week. The sponsors of the library intend to increase the number of books each year and are quite sure that this new bookshelf will be both well-frequented and appreciated by the women students.

"OF COURSE we don't expect the library proper to go quite out of business," said Miss Power, "we have almost five thousand books there now, you know, over two thirds of which are in active circulation." Most of the books, it appears, are built around the different courses and are used particularly by the students in first and second years for their English readings. Miss Power, herself a graduate of McGill and librarian at R.V.C. for two years, knows the existence and location of practically every book the library contains and is as accurate as any catalogue. We were amazed at this prolific knowledge.

"How do you do it?" we asked aloud and then catching sight of the sign that demands "Silence" in large black letters, crept guiltily and wondering from the room.

Coach Finlay To Train Gymnasts During Holidays

IT is evident that the team which will represent McGill at Toronto this year in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Competition, will contain many new faces. Older members of the Gym Team such as Hodgson, Beall, Donnelly

Blue, Tricolor Ready For I.I.H.L. Start

A SORT of pre-view of the coming I.I.H.L. (International Intercollegiate Hockey League) season will be given before the holidays. The Princeton team journeys up to Toronto and Kingston for the openers there and U. of M. and McGill start

their energies to Intercollegiate competition. A first line which is made up of one of the best amateur stickhandlers in Toronto and two lads who were on hockey scholarships last year in Switzerland looms as a dangerous attacking force. Princeton has already showed signs of considerable strength, especially from their first line. They took M.I.T. 7-5 the other day. And of the seven Tiger counters, the Covel-Biesel-Cook combination accounted for five. These three played together last year on the second line.

When the first publications of the Daily come out after the Mid-term exams, a lot of etherical speculation will have been dispensed with. It may be only hot air and a little prejudiced just now, but McGill has had as strong a team as they have had for several years, and we can see no particular reason why they should not win the first championship of the I.I.H.L.

Ice Activities at Queen's Stimulated Greatly By I.I.H.L. By Don Ross

(Special from Queen's Journal)

KINGSTON. — On Friday, December 18th, this year's edition of the Queen's senior hockey team will make its debut in the International Intercollegiate Hockey Association, plying the Orange and Black clad boys from Princeton. This year there has been a noticeable increase in hockey interest at Queen's. The services of an internationally known figure, Coach "Fla" Walsh, were obtained. Advance practices saw turnovers that even surprised "Senator" Powell and Len Ede, and campus gossip leads one to believe that Queen's will have an entry in the N.H.L. next year.

24 On Squad

The squad, now reduced to twenty-four players, shows an enthusiasm which is evidence that there will not be a zero trailing Queen's after every game. Merv McEwan, who showed up well in Junior hockey last year, is leading contender for the position of goal-keeper; Julius Briskin who has been flashing real style lately, is a close second. For defense duties we offer you six bruisers—namely Stollery, McGinnis, Ed. Gibson, Dixon, Wood and Rayner. They are all capable men back of the blue line, and Coach Walsh is as yet undecided as to which duo will appear on the first line-up.

Munro Turns Out

Catlin, Kentley, McKee, Hepburn and Conlin are all showing up well at centre; Johnny Munro made his first appearance at the Arena on Monday evening, and although still troubled by a foot injury received in rugby, is fast rounding into shape.

On left wing Carver, Poupere, Holland and Hughie Gibson are ready for the first whistle, and if they keep going as they have been in recent practices, they'll be high up in the scoring list.

Guy, Davis, McCorkindale, MacKay and Ross are aspirants for right wing duties; Guy and McCorkindale have been showing up well, and Bob Davis who was just recently released from the hospital is returning to his old time style.

Walsh Picks Team

From the preceding list of players, Coach Walsh plans to pick a squad of fifteen, in all probabilities, to meet "the men from Nassau". Although the date of this hockey opener is during the Christmas exams, the Arena staff are preparing to handle a record crowd, and because student tickets will be in affect that evening, a special student section will be reserved. The international aspect will add a lot of color to the game and along with the assurance of a fast exhibition of the winter pastime makes it an event really worth attending.

Hobbs, and Weldon having found other activities too pressing are not expected to be able to regain their condition. The excellent showing of this year's freshman squad means that much new blood will be injected into the new edition of the Gym Team.

Newcomers Enthusiastic

The newcomers are so enthusiastic that they have asked Coach Finlay if it will not be possible to practice during the holidays and of course the genial coach has consented. So that it is expected that the squad will meet once or more a week throughout the holidays.

If there are any other enthusiastic gymnasts in the college the Coach has extended a cordial invitation to them to come out and enjoy the exercise. There still is time to make the team for the Toronto trip.

Practices are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at the Montreal High School from 5 to 6 p.m.

'Varsity Looking Forward To Interesting College Loop Schedule By Jim Tiller

(Special from The Varsity)

TORONTO. — The team that will represent Varsity in the hockey wars this winter have not yet had an opportunity to show their ability in a matched encounter but their supporters are confident that Bailey's boys will enjoy the most successful season that the Blue pucksters have enjoyed for several years.

'Varsity have not entered the Sr. O. H. A., this year and are counting heavily on the new Int-Int. league being a success. Exhibition games with American college teams in recent years would seem to justify this opinion. Editorially, we do not understand the "less interesting" which the Daily has applied to the I.I.H.L.

Strong Forward Line

This year, Varsity will have at least one good line consisting of Normie McClelland at centre and Maxie Fullerton and Charles Sweeney on the wings. Normie has played "commercial" for the last two years in addition to playing for Varsity, and is one of the best amateur performers in Toronto. Maxie and Sweeney were in Switzerland last year on hockey scholarships. Their return to Toronto greatly strengthens the Varsity team. The above trio are also noted locally for their combination on the O.C.E. lacrosse team.

Another line that is just as fast as the first string has Ralph Ripley, the all-star Varsity quarterback who until last fall was more noted for his hockey than his rugby, Ralph plays on one wing, Vallquette on the other with Bill Morrison at centre between them. All three were on last year's edition of the Blue Blades.

Ken Shultis, who learned his hockey at St. Colborne, is the only man with senior experience on the third line which includes Bob Galway and "Tork" Gregory, with Galway at centre. The above three are not the fastest skaters on the team but they have done the trickiest stick-handling in practice sessions.

Defense Stalwart

The Varsity squad boasts two pairs of rugged defencemen, all four of whom played on last year's team. We are unable to say which pair will get the starting assignment, but that honour may go to Ernie Roy and Bruce Charles for their rushing ability—they're just as good as forwards. The other pair, Henry Sissons and Charlie Driscoll have been practicing without sticks under "Ace" Bailey direction and we warn you, McGill they can sling body-checks to any point in their end of the rink.

It is probable George Campbell of last year's juniors will be guarding the goal-mouth, but it is possible that "Cargy" Caswell from Midland's may replace him in that capacity. Campbell wears glasses but in spite of this handicap starred with the juniors last winter.

The Varsity hockey team are expected to be the best in many years. They are expected to outclass every team in the new loop with the exception of McGill who will have however only an even chance of beating them.

Players' Club

EXECUTIVE meeting today in the clubroom at 4.00. Very important.

COMMITTEES: hand in all financial reports immediately as the books have to be closed by the end of the week.

TICKETS: return all money and unsold tickets immediately as the accounts must be closed by the end of the week.

PROPERTIES: All props must be out of the cupboard within the next few days.

COSTUME: must be returned immediately. There are still some in the cupboard.

Merrymakers At Informal Will Not Miss Moonshine

EVERYWHERE faces were sad, foreheads puckered, brows knit. Students all over the Campus were completely overcome with grief. Here was a pretty coed away in a corner blubbering softly to herself, her body wracked with passionate sobs; there was a strong virile heman from the wild and woolly West weeping unashamedly into a large handkerchief. Everything looked black and foreboding with nary a smile to dispel the gloom. What was the matter? What could be the cause? Why all the sorrow and likewise all the sadness? It wasn't very hard to find out—here the Arts Christmas Informal will have to be held next Thursday without the benefits of a full moon. Mother Nature has failed McGill again, spitefully refusing to uncover her romantic marvel before the twenty-seventh of the month, by which time the Arts Informal will be completely gone, though far from forgotten.

For a time even the committee was tied up by this extremely knotty point, though knot for long. They just said to themselves, "If Nature can do it, Arts and Science can," and forthwith proceeded to make a moon of their own. It is now completed, and preliminary tests prove conclusively that when it is artistically suspended on the fire escape outside the Union Ballroom windows, even the real moon won't touch it. For sheer blinding radiance and ability to arouse one's amorous propensities it's absolutely the tops!

Wherefore drop your weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth and make the Arts Christmas Informal Thursday night a date. Besides Howard Simpson's Band, dancing from nine to two, including a spot dance, and a Christmas supper, your \$1.25 also entitles you to the use of the only moon in town. So see Messrs. Gentleman, Yates, or any of the Arts officers about your ticket.

Annual Needs Copy And Photographs, Board Announces

Annual Board Asks For Co-operation in Statement

DESIGN APPROVED

Graduating Student Biographies Desired Before Holidays

WE have been working at full pressure to get the Annual ready for an early publication, but we are becoming worried about lack of copy," the Annual Board stated last night. However, the page design has been worked out by the Art Editor, and sample pages have been run off by the engraver and printer, and those who have seen the design are pleased with the novel execution of a distinctive idea. The Board went on to say:

"Much of the material that the Annual must contain cannot be submitted until late winter, therefore it is essential that whatever copy may be obtained early must be handled now. Writings of winter sports and of clubs that do not complete their activities until spring cannot be submitted for some time, but the Annual is anxious to have photographs and biographies of graduating students all in order before the Christmas holidays," the Board stated.

The Annual Board makes an appeal to students who have not yet had their photographs taken to meet the photographer either today or tomorrow, and to submit the best print before the holidays.

REVUE

There will be Chorus rehearsals Wednesday and Thursday at 5 p.m. These are important rehearsals, as the routines practiced will be used for the eliminations next term.

SKIT WRITERS Those interested in writing skits

Workshop

The casts for the second set of plays are as follows:

"The Man In The Bowler Hat" by A. A. Milne, to be directed by Rita Stevenson.

Mary Betty Wood
John Glyn Owen
Hero H. H. Whiteman
Heroine Mrs. Stewart
Villain Chas. Shagass
Mad Man Leo Sanchini
Man In The Bowler Hat Ed. Lemieux
All meet Jack Hodgson in the clubroom today at 2.

please leave their names in the Revue Office.

CASTING AND SOLOS Early next term a call will be sent out for singers, solo and novelty dancers, and parts in the show.

GOODFELLOWSHIP!
We extend the hand of GOODFELLOWSHIP to all McGill Undergrads.
SPEND AN EVENING HERE
● Enjoy the Best Dinner of Supper in Town.
● Let the Smart Floor Show and Beauty Chorus Entertain You.
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'CRITICAL MOMENTS'



AND YOU FIND SOME WORTHY BROTHER OF THE FRATERNITY HOUSE HAS PRE-EMPTED THE SERVICE OF YOUR DRESS TROUSERS - CHEER UP, LIFE WILL LOOK MUCH SWEETER IF YOU --

EAT AND ENJOY
Neilson's JERSEY NUT
THE BEST MILK CHOCOLATE MADE

All-Canadian Results Now Listed

"THE VARSITY"

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued from Page One)

Ethiopia it is safe to say that the Collective Security System is dead.

The British Commonwealth Of Nations

THEN let us see what Britain, or, to be at the same time more exact and vague, the Empire, holds in store for us. What is required of Canada in this regard is that she should increase her armaments sufficiently to enable her to do her bit in Empire defence. But when peregrinating imperialists like Lord Elphinstone speak of Commonwealth policy and defence they really are referring to British policy and defence—the defence of England's lines of communication and the vested interests of her capitalists. So Canada should think twice before entering into any ambitious scheme of Empire defence—even if it were desirable. But is it desirable?

Arms Mean War

THE unfortunate part about it is that Canada is, actually, preparing to take a more active part in Empire defence. At a cost of \$1,000,000 each Canada is purchasing two new destroyers. At the suggestion of the British government Canada is supplying the munition-making chambers of the country and Major-General Clyde Caldwell, master of ordnance, has been placed in charge of the survey. The information has come to light that two London, Ontario, plants are producing armaments. Not only should these events be deplored by thinking students and Canadians, but all organizations against war should take active steps to prevent this bringing the frontier of the next war closer home. For, undoubtedly, enemies will attack the source of British armaments and, who knows but that Canada will be the first point of attack rather than a safe haven of refuge?

Our Neighbours To The South

FINALLY, we turn to the United States. Here at the outset we must bear in mind the fact that Canada's geographical position is unalterable. Another thing we may as well recognize is that the United States defence department has in its possession a complete plan for the defence of Canada, and has had this for some time. So, first, especially in view of the statement of Secretary Swanson made on October 8th, that the U.S. navy would be prepared to meet "menace with menace" in any attempt to increase fortifications in the Pacific, it may be taken for granted that the United States would have no difficulty in defending Canada as well as herself if necessary.

It is difficult to see how a nation of some twelve million people, can support a large standing army when it already has no much trouble paying off the now existing debt created during the last war. Previous Canadian governments have not accepted a chair which has always been open to them in the Pan-American Union to Washington. The policy of this union is to keep out of all foreign entanglements, and it would seem that with Canada having so much in common with the United States, it would be better to link up with a nation which is her real economic ally and which has always stood first and foremost for peace in the real sense of the word. The Pan-American Union could easily become the foremost organization in the cause of peace that the world has yet known. Even if the Monroe doctrine were complete inefficiency as a protection to Canada in the event of attack or even in the event of involuntary participation in a British war, the union of all America would act as a safeguard against violation of Canadian soil since no North American nation, least of all the United States, can afford to have a hostile armed force in power anywhere on the continent.

A Heterogeneous Conglomeration

BUT if Canada should foolishly fall in behind Great Britain and should become involved as an active participant in the next war—what would be the attitude of the University of Toronto students? Would they oppose conscription? Or would they, rather, willingly take up arms for King and country if Britain becomes involved in a European war? There is no way of discovering this since the University of Toronto is a heterogeneous conglomeration of students coming from all parts of the world, professing all western religions, and having all types of family relations. Only a guess—reasonably supported by familiarity with what students are thinking in all parts of the campus—is possible. The C.O.T.C. members would probably fight in any war in support of Great Britain. The members of several peace and "peacefully inclined organizations" would oppose conscription and many would even risk jail rather than take up arms. And

there are many students who would fight only if Canada were directly involved or if the war were against Fascism. As for how many would be in any one of these groups there is no way of telling—short of a campus ballot.

Strike Up The Band

AND even a campus ballot would be worthless as a means of discovering what the students would do in the event of war. Psychologists who insist that man, in spite of twenty centuries of scientific development, is, emotionally, still living in the age of the cave men, can point for proof to the spectacle of the crowd rushing to see when the military band goes down the street. We all loathe and abhor war; yet "breathes there the man with soul so dead" who does not instinctively straighten his shoulders and quicken his step when he hears the drums beat?

Many a veteran of the last war has cursed the day he first heard the stirring strains of the military band and, intoxicated by the glory and thrill it suggested, signed up for the great adventure. No more potent appeal was ever made for recruits than the emotional appeal made by the band. It is safe to say that the present generation of University of Toronto students who did not experience the last catastrophe still thrill to the roll of the drum and if the storm breaks would rally to the call of the drum as enthusiastically as did their fathers.

Taps

WAR will never be ostracized while soldiers march to music. Canada cannot keep out of the next war unless Canadians grow up emotionally, without the parade goes past, with flags fluttering and swords clanking, we must learn to think, not of the glorious trappings of war, but of the charnel house that was France for four years and the crosses that are left.

"MCGILL DAILY"

McGill University, Montreal, Que.

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should be enunciated. We the youth of the country, we the people who will be shipped off to fight in the next war want to know just what we are in for. Why is no such statement forthcoming? The time to discuss these matters is today, when we have time—not tomorrow when the drums are beating.

We Are Part of America

We feel that Canada should not be bound by any agreement with any foreign nation, or any Empire Country unconditionally to support such a country in a war. We believe that any general Canadian Scheme of defence should fit in with the American plans as well as with any British plans upon which we agree for are we not geographically part of America? Do we not stand or fall with America?

We believe that Canada's future is wrapped up with the fate of the Americas and we should therefore subscribe to a general Pan American peace policy and defence scheme. While we are an integral part of the Empire it must not be assumed by anybody that we will rise up and defend any policy of the Imperial Government's without having had a fair share in the determination of that policy. We believe that if the League of Nations is to be efficient we should be prepared to send troops, in proportion to our population to any part of the world to help the League police efficiently. However, we do not

"THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE"

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

(Continued from Page One)

foreign policy with countries of the Western Hemisphere;

That Canada, while letting it be clearly understood that she is isolationist, nevertheless retain her connections with the British Empire and with the League of Nations, so long as she has anything to gain by so doing, and so long as she does not thereby prejudice her essential isolationism;

That Canada increase her defense force in so far as such a force is necessary to protect her neutrality, and to guard against possible sporadic attacks in time of war which might not be prevented or preventable by a practical application of the Monroe Doctrine;

That we fight for the immediate official recognition and adoption of these principles so that in time of crisis the efforts of imperialist propagandists will be fruitless;

That we will not fight in any future war except possibly in the case of actual invasion;

That we will strive, in the name of those Canadians who died that the last War might be the last war in which Canadians should die, to make sure that they did not die in vain.

Extracts Indicate Special Opinions, Change Of Views

(Continued from Page One)

and lumber, than by sending armies into the fields."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO: "Undoubtedly, enemies will attack the source of British armaments and who knows but that Canada will be the first point of attack rather than a safe haven of refuge."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO: "War will never be ostracized while soldiers march to music. Canada cannot keep out of the next war unless Canadians grow up emotionally. When the parade goes past, with flags fluttering and swords clanking, we must learn to think, not of the glorious trappings of war, but of the charnel house that was France for four years and the crosses that are left." This is the best of several indictments of the over-emotional attitude of many individuals in respect to war.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY: In answer to questionnaire, 80 people replied "I will not support my government in any war." This represents 35% of the total number who answered, and would seem to indicate a very strong anti-war temper on the McMaster campus.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK: "Canada needs armed forces to protect her against 'sorties' by small enemy forces." A unique and perhaps valid reason for limited armaments.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO: "It is apparent that you can no more make men pacifists by preaching the terror of war than you can make them righteous by preaching the horrors of hell."

that was France for four years and the crosses that are left.

"MCGILL DAILY"

McGill University, Montreal, Que.

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feel that such a force would require a conscription act. It would be built up by volunteers, for if it was based on the proportion our population bore to other members of the league it would be indeed a small contingent. We would actively oppose any conscription act.

We Will Lose

In any conceivable war, Canada has everything to lose, nothing to gain. Possessing a virtual monopoly in the production of nickel—so essential to the armaments industry, hitherto uncontrolled—places a particular responsibility upon us. That responsibility has not been faced. No guarantee has been given that some Canadian industrialists will not be allowed to acquire a vested interest in war. Adequate military protection for a country like Canada is an expensive will-of-the-wisp. Our main protection would best be an enlightened foreign policy contributing to the struggle for world peace.

It is very doubtful indeed, judging from local campus opinion, if any number of students would voluntarily participate in a foreign war, and much less be conscripted into action. It is not a question of loyalty or disloyalty to the Empire. It is the broad viewpoint of the individual, demanding peace for himself and his family on no equivocal terms. It is the empire of home and humanity that comes first—and that empire cries out for peace.

"THE SILHOUETTE"

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

(Continued from Page One)

When the League of Nations requests assistance: 51-54.

When U.S.A. is invaded: 18-8.

Under no circumstances: 50-20.

D. If the Canadian Government declared war, I would (I would encourage my brother or fiancé to):

Enlist voluntarily: 28-17.

Serve when conscripted: 25-18.

Serve when the alternative is imprisonment: 6-6.

Refuse military but render humanitarian service only: 64-43.

Refuse all service: 33-10.

Actively oppose the continuation of the war by:

a. Refusal to pay taxes: 26-16.

b. Organizing peaceful mass protests and petitions: 100-49.

c. Engaging in a general strike: 27-18.

E. For the purposes of peace, I endorse:

A World Court: 108-90. The League of Nations: 108-63.

An international police force: 68-27. Strengthened national defence: 12-1.

Nationalization of munition production: 101-30. Abolition of all military organizations: 91-50.

Investigation into the private manufacture of arms: 139-83. World Federation of States: 63-25. All movements

MCGILL DAILY QUESTIONNAIRE ON "CANADA AND THE NEXT WAR" ANSWERED BY TEN UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from Page One)

tangled to any particular degree with Great Britain in foreign or even domestic allegiances. We should be firmly aware of this delicate point and, for this reason tread cautiously the tight-ropes of "British" war participations or agreements.

Following on from this and in part subservient to it campus papers show a 50-50 stand on the question of increased Canadian defence. Emphasis is laid on the impracticability and expense of any defence scheme, independent of its political desirability.

Deplore "Emotionalism"

A sincere plea is heard for a critical rather than an emotional attitude towards war, though in some quarters a fatalistic resignation is noted. Certain Universities regretfully admit that they think Canadians will flock to the bugle-call if another war flames forth, regardless of its source or nature.

Clarification Of Issue Wanted

The lack of concrete expression of opinion on the general

"THE GATEWAY"

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

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however, in no war outside of a war in which Canada was invaded by a foreign power would the youth of this country fight to the same extent as was true in 1914. This fact would become especially evident throughout the Universities of the country. It should be noted here that the influence of the local C.O.T.C. contingents on the various campuses of Canadian Universities would undoubtedly exercise considerable effect on the numbers of male undergraduates enlisting.

The greatest number of men of the campus would fight in a war which involved an act of aggression against any other country of the British Empire or on the condition of violation of neutrality rights similar to that bringing Britain into the last war. In the case of another European war the number of men on the campus fighting would be materially lower than the number involved in the last European conflict.

Men of this campus would not actively oppose conscription. However it should be noted that in this case the word "actively" does not involve the use of force or violence. However, there would be much agitation by word of mouth as well as the press against conscription.

Of the four choices of Canadian war policies, namely, isolationist, Pro League of Nations, Pro American, Pro British Empire, Canada should as closely as possible follow a Pro American Policy. While such a policy would not tend to strengthen ties of Empire geographic considerations make the adoption of a Pro American war policy imperative as far as Canada is concerned. In this connection the Monroe Doctrine enters into the picture. As far as Canada's present defence provisions are concerned they are entirely inadequate for the protection owing to the wide expanse of Canada's frontiers. However, the fact that Canada has a comparatively small population as compared to the geographic size of the country would make the maintenance of an adequate defence scheme impossible. At the present rate it would seem that nothing could be done along these lines.

As far as the question of whether we should rely on the U.S.A. or Great Britain for protection there is no doubt that Canada would have to rely on the United States in the case of invasion with territorial rights, while in the case of a foreign war British support would be essential.

In the light of recent statements by President Roosevelt as well as opinions expressed by the United States Foreign Office, Canada has come under the jurisdiction of the Monroe Doctrine. In the case of an invasion of Canada by a foreign power the United States would undoubtedly see fit to give a sufficient amount of protection to Canada in order to protect her own interests. This fact, would, however, be contingent on the identity of the aggressor nation. It would especially be true if the aggressor nation were an Eastern power.

If Canada were a party to a British war it is highly doubtful if the United States would interfere on Canada's behalf. This again would be contingent upon the identity of the opponent of

theme of war and peace by the present Canadian government is given indirect endorsement by undergraduates in their recognition of the difficulty of formulating such opinion. Yet there is a sure demand for clarification of the government's stand.

The League of Nations receives hesitant approval with an undercurrent of criticism or doubt apparent.

It is agreed, with scarce a dissenting voice, that there is much less prospect of Canadian youth supporting the government to the extent that they did in 1914 if war came.

Issues "National"

Save on the Pacific Coast, and to a minor extent in the Maritimes, there is little or no regionalism reflected in the opinions. Generally the viewpoint is that the issues are national in character.

The problem of Canada's participation in European wars where Britain pursues her own policies is one that admits but one conclusion: Canada should remain on the sidelines.

We should keep out of European Wars.

the Empire and the extent to which the United States would be affected in the case of a victory by Canada's enemy.

It should be reiterated in conclusion that in the case of any war whether or not Canada was the attacked nation or the aggressor nation the support that would be accorded to the Government in either case would be much less than that which was accorded in 1914.

Canadian youth does not want war; much less so since the war of 1914 to 1918.

"THE ARCOSY WEEKLY"

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

(Continued from Page One)

scheme. She could not have, considering her resources. Nothing should be done about it, for two reasons: we cannot possibly afford an adequate defense; and the need is not sufficiently pressing, with the huge American interests in Canada.

We should rely on the U.S.A. and Great Britain for protection. It is true that in the event of war, Great Britain would probably have her hands full looking after herself; but nevertheless, the potential aid is there and carries influence. The U. S. A. and Great Britain protect themselves when they protect Canada.

We are in favor of a League foreign policy, but not the present one, because:

1. It depends on force, which is unfortunate; and (2), that force doesn't exist, which is still more unfortunate. It hasn't even a chance to fail.

We have no adequate influence in determining our responsibilities, because as things are now, that depends on force. We have, and can have, no such adequate force.

If attacked, we are protected by the Monroe Doctrine, since America is being attacked. The U.S.A. will defend her own.

If we should be a party to a British war, we automatically put ourselves outside the Monroe Doctrine. However, economic interest, if sufficiently strong, might ultimately involve the U.S.A.

In general, our attitudes toward the war question are far too much under the influence of propaganda. We have not the emotional stability necessary to withstand the press and the radio. Witness last year, when the whole of Canada indulged in a disgusting emotional orgy because a few men were down in the bottom of a mine. Something of the same sort is evident in the present intense interest in the affairs of a king. How, then, could we withstand the concentrated battery of radio and press in the event of war? We couldn't; for centuries we have accented the training of the reason, in the fond belief that reason is the major attribute of "homo sapiens", and neglected emotional training. A glance at any newspaper will show that reason has very little to do with humanity, and we will have to pay, and go on paying, for this false emphasis.

Students Celebrate Xmas In Cafeteria

The spirit of Christmas peeked its head in at the Union Cafeteria last night when the special Christmas Dinner was held. The Cafeteria was decorated with Xmas trees and coloured lights to greet the 150 students who were present. Col. Bovey, only living life member of the McGill Union, was the guest of honour and delivered a brief speech. Everett Crutchlow said a few words and thanked the students for their patron-

Fruit Of Carefully Planned Questions First Seen Today

(Continued from Page One)

voice in determining our responsibilities and an adequate force to back up our obligations?

Don't you think we are protected by the Monroe Doctrine (a) if attacked? (b) if we are a party to a British war? Give in the form of an editorial a general statement of your views on the above topic, answering the questions, as far as possible, and including anything vital to the discussion you think has not been covered.

Deadline, Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1938.

Graduating Students

Graduating students must hand in their biography forms before the Christmas vacation, otherwise they may be omitted from this year's annual.

Economy Club Meets Tonight

GATHERING tonight at 8 p.m. in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building the Political Economy Club will hold a symposium of "French Canadian Nationalism in Quebec." Students of both the University of Montreal and of McGill will take part in the discussion.

The subject will be approached in the light of current events, and it is hoped that a more sympathetic state of affairs may be reached thereby. At least three speakers from the U. of M. will attend, and there is a strong possibility that Paul Bouchard, editor of the Quebec City newspaper, "La Nation", with Paul Gouin, leader of the Association Libérale Nationale, may be among those present and participating in the discussion. Allan Anderson and Louis Winkler of McGill will speak, while Bob Sylvestre will act as chairman.

Carols Topic Tomorrow

At Literature Society "Christmas Carols" will be the subject of Tony Chapman when he talks to the Literature Club tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Music Room of the Union. This is the last meeting before next term.

Mr. Chapman, who graduated last year, is at present writing his M.A. thesis on Carols. He will discuss their forms and origins illustrating as he goes along.

WANTED

Ride to New York, this coming weekend. Please phone Marquette 2055, between 6 and 7 p.m.

Douglas Grey

age, Santa Claus arrived with his merry reindeers and later in the evening visited the Daily Office and cheered the tolling reporters.

Mr. Alfred Ahnert, the Cafeteria Manager, was cheered, by the students for his kind donation of the dinner but blushed and refused to deliver a speech when called upon. Roast turkey and Xmas pudding were the items on the menu.

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TUESDAY

2:15 p.m. Spring Camp Committee.
3:00 p.m. "Jesus as Teacher" Study Group.

WEDNESDAY

1:30 p.m. With King Gordon—"Behind the Headlines" Study Group.
2:00 p.m. Conference committee meetings.
8:30 p.m. Cabinets of the Maccabean Circle and the S.C.M. to meet for an informal evening.

THURSDAY

4:00 p.m. "Jesus as Teacher" Study Group.
5:00 p.m. "Christianity and War" Study Group.

FRIDAY

4:30 p.m. Current Events Group.